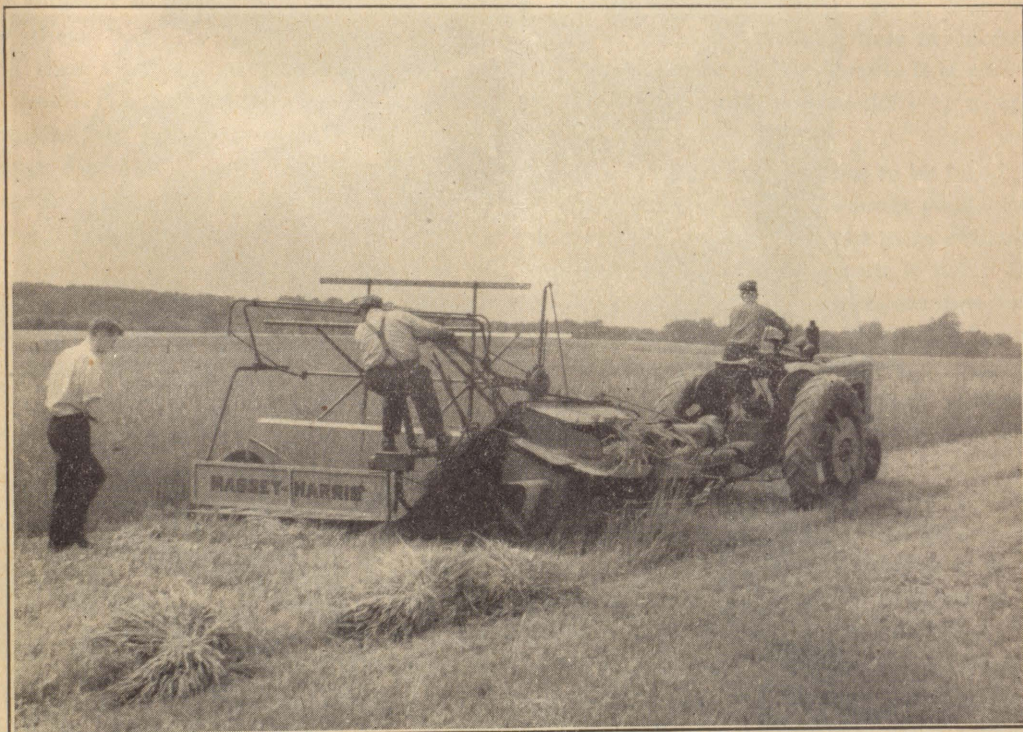


MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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AUGUST
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Farm · Home · School



SINCE
1858

MACDONALD'S *Quality Tobacco Products*



Finding an Answer to Fit

Canada has reached the end of one era, and is entering another. The days of vast new frontiers are past. Although Canada is a huge country, only a small fraction of its land is suitable for farming, and most of that is already in use. The remainder is mostly in small pockets, or in spots far from centres of population, where the cost of transportation would eat up much of the returns.

That does not mean that we have reached the peak of our agricultural development in this country. It simply means that we shall have to take a different route. Further increases in production must come mostly, not from new land, but from higher returns per acre. Even by that route, there are tremendous possibilities, if we adapt ourselves properly to conditions.

In the past there has often been a tendency for farmers to crop their land without much regard for its abilities or its needs. There was once good reason for this; until comparatively recent times, little was known about these things. But now enough knowledge has been built up to enable farmers to handle their land more scientifically, and thus to grow better crops.

One of the most important points is the selection of crops that will do well on each particular piece of land. Thus muck soil that is of little use for forage crops, cereals or orchards may produce bountiful vegetable crops. But to do it the land requires proper drainage, and sometimes irrigation.

Another point that farmers are recognizing more all the time is the advantage of using manure, lime and fertilizers. The results of intelligent treatment of fields are not difficult to see, anywhere in Canada. In some sections the hay and pasture on one farm will be heavy, while all around it growth may be sparse. In other localities, most farms show good crops, and just the odd one supplies the contrast. But either way, the results of fertilization are very evident.

These results are not always as dramatic as those at Kentville, N.S., where pasture yields were increased almost 800 percent. But work throughout Eastern Canada

shows that fields that produce almost nothing without fertilization can be made to yield reasonably well, and others that give a fair yield can be made to produce bumper crops in normal seasons.

Through soil analysis, fertilizer tests and a little observation almost any farmer in Eastern Canada can increase his returns considerably through investing in fertilizer. Of course, he should make use of all his barnyard manure, and then apply a fertilizer that will properly supplement it; that keeps down costs and helps to maintain the land in proper condition.

When doing this, other things need to be borne in mind. For example, there's little advantage in fertilizing pastures if they are over-stocked, so that the plants will not have an opportunity to grow. Nor is there much profit in doubling yields if there are not enough cattle to make use of the extra pasture. It is wise to match the herd and the pasture, so that the very most can be made of every acre.

A further problem, too, has to be faced. Grass-legume mixtures usually give the heaviest yields. But the higher the proportion of legumes, the more difficult it is to cure the hay; and where the climate is damp this may be a serious handicap. Many farmers are now turning to grass and clover ensilage to avoid this curing hazard; and many are doing it very successfully. Still, care has to be taken in handling grass this way, or spoilage is likely to be high. Then, too, in dry seasons this system may leave the farmer in the lurch.

Barn-drying of hay by forced warm air is a possible alternative, but it has not been tried very widely in Eastern Canada, and the equipment is rather high-priced. Farmers are not likely to invest in it unless they are sure that the cost is really justified.

As in other phases of farming, no system of putting up hay is fool-proof; and what will work well under one set of conditions may be altogether useless in another place. Only through study of their own conditions and observation of what is being done elsewhere are farmers likely to find the answers that will fit their farms.

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Better Meals for Less Money

by Daphne Allen

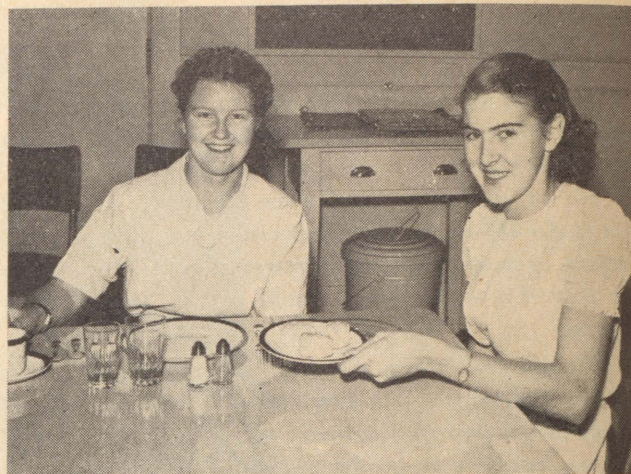
Preparing meals to satisfy a hungry family is only half the daily battle every housewife faces. The other half is in doing it on a budget that fits the family income. The problem faced by thousands of Canadian housewives is shown by the case history of a small family living on an average working-class income.

The Barton family consists of Mr. Barton, Mrs. Barton and two small children, who live in an attractively furnished flat in the heart of Montreal. Mrs. Barton agreed to our plan which meant keeping an account of every meal eaten by the family and a complete list of every item bought during the one-week period in which the experiment was conducted. She also kept track of how many persons partook of each meal and we made a detailed inventory of every supply in her kitchen in order to calculate the amount of each item used. A small scale was used to weigh the amount of food used, and Mrs. Barton took great pains to keep an accurate record.

Although this was a great deal of trouble for Mrs. Barton, who has her home to keep clean and a young family to keep healthy and happy, she was just as co-operative and willing as could be. The point of our investigation was to find out exactly what part of her budget was spent on food and on what kind of food, and how these results compared with the tables of minimum adequate requirements put out by the Nutrition Division, Department of National Health and Welfare in Ottawa.

The results were amazing! They weren't perfect but they didn't vary too greatly from the suggested standards set up by Dr. Pett. In the grand totalling of the week's food expenditures Mrs. Barton had overspent her food budget by approximately two dollars per week. But her expenses could be pared by this amount without causing any disaster to her family. Mrs. Barton explained that one of her biggest problems was her husband — and isn't that always the way! Naturally, to keep peace in the home, the wife has to please her husband first, and his eating whims are among the first with which to contend. After this problem is settled, things should run smoothly for it is generally true that the kiddies will do as their elders do and if father refuses to eat his spinach, they can be counted on to reject theirs, too. Usually father agrees whole-heartedly with the entire budgeting and money-saving plan, with one exception, and that is the eating of the meals within this budget. He simply can't get used to eating his meat without smothering it with catsup or pickles, little realizing that items such as these are big factors in bringing up the food bills.

We feel that if the family is willing to take on the task of budgeting within their means, they should also be willing to give it a fair trial, particularly when it



A couple of household science students put their training to work in the kitchen.

comes to eating food to which they are not accustomed. Creamed peas on toast and orange custard, we admit, are far from being a substantial meal, especially after a hard day's work. But, a drastic rise in food costs may in time cause quite a readjustment in the family's eating habits.

Only a few minor changes were needed to cut down the Barton's expenses by the necessary two dollars per week, and these could be made without causing a complete loss of appetite on the family's part.

First of all, Mrs. Barton had done a fine job in her planning of food buying by spreading the costs over the various food groups, milk fruits and vegetables, cereals and bread, protein foods (eggs, cheese, meat, fish, legumes, etc.), butter and fat, sugar and sweets—and condiments and extras such as tea, coffee, relishes and vanilla. These, however, were not used quite in the proportions recommended by the nutritionists; and spending too much in several of these groups raised the total food costs. As a result fifty-seven per cent of the family income was being spent on food, which is a high proportion for a small family.

The family's milk consumption was adequate, which is important since milk is one of the cheapest sources of valuable nutrients. However, Mrs. Barton admitted her own preference for a spot of tea rather than a tall glass of milk. This means that she is depriving herself of one of the foods she needs most, and a food which all women need, notably during the child-bearing period.

Fruits were slightly below standard consumption, probably due to the fact that the good old Canadian canned tomatoes were sadly neglected. If Mrs. Barton could only use her requirement of three cans of tomatoes per week, at approximately twenty-three cents per 2½ pound tin, she would be obtaining a good source of

Vitamin C and other essentials which can be so appetizingly served in soups, casserole dishes or as a hot vegetable. Mrs. Barton knew that the trouble of preparing potatoes was well worth while when it comes to providing a good vegetable intake for the family. This could be the effect of her Irish ancestry! To many readers, a potato is only a potato, but the nutritionist realizes the splendid value received from it in minerals, vitamins and calories at comparatively low cost. As for the other vegetables, we could not recommend carrots, turnips and other yellow vegetables too highly, especially when green vegetables were practically unknown on the market at this time.

Spent too much for Meat

Probably the biggest factor in the overspending of Mrs. Barton's budget was the meat consumption. We found that she was above her requirements by nearly seventy per cent, which certainly had a big effect on food bills. True, meat is a rich source of body-building proteins, but so are other less expensive foods which could quite satisfactorily be substituted for meat. Eggs, fish, cheese, milk and legumes are the most important of these and we mustn't forget that in preparing these foods for the occasional meatless supper, a great deal depends upon the cook's knack of adding just a dash of this or that seasoning to give the required lift to the meal. Nothing could be more appetizing than a steaming dish of home-baked beans with brown bread for an evening meal; and think of the money saved by economizing on meat!

In the whole grain cereal group, the cost of foods was much beyond the necessary level, while only half the amount recommended was being used. On delving further into the question, the reason became obvious. Mrs. Barton was using a high cost cake flour instead of all-purpose flour for her baking. This may seem of minor importance but when you consider that packaged cake flours are at least three times the cost of all-purpose flour, a lot could be saved, especially if the homemaker does most of her own baking. Home baking is the best (just ask your husband) and the most economical plan for cakes, cookies, pies, muffins and other bakery products.

The family's bread consumption was slightly low, too. Many people think of bread as a filler, when you're still hungry after a meal, but few realize that bread, particularly Canada-approved and brown whole-wheat bread, is rich in the essential Vitamin B, and in energy-giving calories.

It is well-nigh impossible to convince corn-flake lovers that hot oatmeal is a far better start for the day and a far more economical one than ready-to-eat cereals, and this is the problem we faced with the Bartons. The family refused to eat it! The only answer we have to

this is to try a little psychology and brown sugar and serve both in moderate amounts. Mrs. Barton's cereal group also included canned spaghetti. We advised her that if she could prepare such starchy dishes herself, she would cut the cost in half, and by adding canned tomatoes, the food value would be doubled.

The Barton's consumption of three eggs per person per week was adequate according to nutritional requirements and as this is one of the expensive items on the food market, it is a good idea not to exceed that amount. We found in the fat and butter group that the amount used was more than sufficient. Butter was being used in excess by thirty per cent. This could probably be remedied by using more shortening and less butter in cooking, thus cutting down cost.

The younger curly-headed child greeted us with a sticky spoon of corn syrup held firmly between her lips, which gave us an immediate lead as to sugar and sweets consumption. The use of sugar in this home was very much beyond requirements—in fact, more than double—but since it is actually the cheapest form of energy we could only advise Mrs. Barton that if she could substitute some of her sugar for cereal products, her buying would strike a better balance. Perhaps, too, the children could be persuaded to munch on a raw carrot for between-meal snacks.

Cod liver oil did not constitute part of the children's intake, but we felt that it should be recommended for use, particularly during the winter months, when the richest source of Vitamin D—Old Sol—is not available. And, too, the cost of cod liver oil is only one per cent of the total food budget.

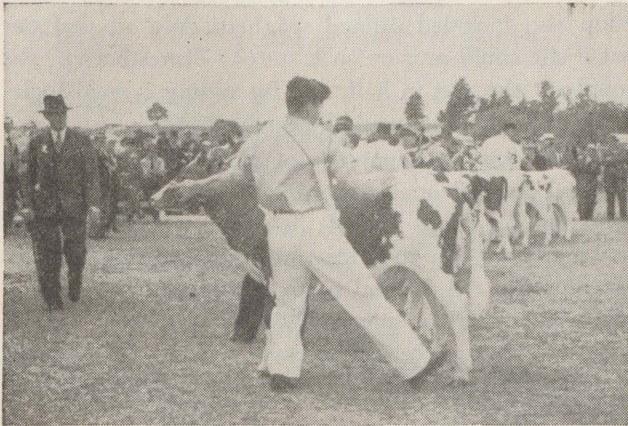
Heavy on Pickles

Among condiments and extras, salt, pepper and vanilla were naturally necessary, and tea and coffee were in moderate use, but as is usually the case, father was overly fond of pickles, relishes and catsup. Since they are of little food value in the diet, their use might well be cut down by making a gravy for meats, seasoned to the taste of the man of the family.

In summing up our story, we feel justified in saying that by eliminating a few unnecessary expenses, the Barton family could live quite happily and in health on the minimum adequate budget, providing each member of the family would be willing to cooperate. Among other changes towards better eating habits, it may ultimately mean choking down hot cereal for breakfast, but don't you think that would be worth a fair trial?

Out of a total land area of 1,458,784 square miles in the Canadian Yukon and North West Territories, the occupied agricultural land totals four (4) square miles, according to Canada Year Book figures based on 1941 census dates.

What Value Have Shows?



A big class of Ayrshire heifers at Lachute

by J. R. Pelletier

THE 1949 show season is now well advanced, with only the bigger shows left. Now and for some time to come, breeders will talk about the outstanding winners while others are already making plans for next year's contests. Once involved in this game, one does not depart very easily from it as the interest is quite penetrating.

But there is also some dissatisfaction. There is only one first prize and only one grand championship in either the male or female sections. Amongst those failing to reach such recognition there is sometimes a very definite reaction, some blame it on the judges, others on our judging system. On this latter point, long discussions often arise as to the advisability of having one judge vs. a panel of two or three, or in changing some of the classes. It has also been suggested at times that production records should be included in the evaluation of individuals, before assigning them their final placings in the ring.

In our North American shows the main object is to emphasize the visible ideal of the breed and no attempt is made to judge pedigrees. Apparently the early attempts to include production records with the visible conformation met with little approval. On the contrary, in our shows, especially the larger ones, tremendous advertising value is given to championships and first prizes, won on a conformation basis alone. Even when there is so often a very small difference between first, second and even third placed animals. The point is to exalt the most ideal combination of visible characteristics or perfection that can be found in these animals as representatives of a breed. Our larger shows perform that particular function most satisfactorily. On the other hand, beginners often do not get very much educational benefit, since the placings only illustrate very small differences between animals. The animals shown are usually all very good and the interest in judging is therefore usually centered on the placings of the two or three of the top animals.

Such being so our shows help very little in ranking

Have they really much educational value? Do their disadvantages outweigh their merits? Or hasn't their worth been fully appreciated? And what can be done to improve them? A prominent cattleman earnestly discusses these points in an article from the Canadian Ayrshire Review.

the animals of the breed in relation to their real breeding worth. In the first place, only a very small number of animals of any breed are shown, and, secondly, the differences in fitting, preparing and grooming and showing animals may significantly affect their ranking in the ring. Thirdly, the temporary condition of the animal counts, because the judge must set before the public animals coming near the "visible ideal". Nevertheless the judge's ability is limited to the correlation which exists between physical characters and the real breeding value.

In spite of their imperfections, our large shows have brought some profitable changes in our ideals. Also such changes have spread more rapidly through the show ring, where breeders meet and discuss the subject with examples before them. And so far no better substitute has been found to replace our actual judging scheme. For evaluating dairy cattle, simple and accurate tests for production exist, yet they have not displaced the show ring. However the wiser breeder is the one that breeds for both production and show. In that way he is sure to survive any depression and to safeguard his trade.

The show ring may help the improvement of any breed in two ways. First, it keeps the breeders and the general public informed about the ideals of the breed. After all if that information is used on their own selection, it will guide them wisely towards the direction in which the breed is to be changed. Secondly, the show ring may help to find the best animals of the breed, in instances where breeders accept the placing as a guide in buying their breeding stock. After all the advertising and popularity, which some animals may acquire through their high winnings, permit the extensive use of their sons and daughters.

Affects Breeding Choices

This situation may even have some effect upon the genetic constitution of the breed, or at least with some strains if the prize-winners of the same origin are used steadily. After all such a practice would constitute a system of grading-up, or a form of selection favouring the genes found most frequently in the animals which the judges often placed highest. Naturally the master exhibitor who does not place emphasis on the family breeding, or the one who succeeds only sparingly cannot contribute so much towards electing in the show ring the outstanding grandsires and great grandsires that any breed needs for the maintenance of its ideal, in type.

In many local or regional shows attempts have been

steadily made to have these shows more instructive by judging from top to bottom and by explaining all the placings. Such a practice has been profitable to the considerable proportion of breeders who are not experts at judging. As a result of these lessons they can afterwards do wiser culling in their own herds. At such fairs, possibly more benefit could be secured by the general public if, in addition, we would imitate a few of the practices used in progressive dairy countries of Continental Europe. For instance, stabling the animals during the fair in their order of placing in the class; having as many breeders, young and old, participate in the judging as is normally possible.

MARKET COMMENTS

Some slight reduction occurred in livestock prices during the heat wave of the latter part of June. Most markets reported carry-overs of cattle. Failing pastures, due to drought, have been blamed for heavier runs. Prices continue much higher than in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Bi-lateral trade agreements continue. Recently concluded is a five year trade agreement between Britain and Argentina. By this agreement Britain will secure from 400 million pounds of beef up to 600 million if available annually.

Crop prospects in Canada have improved due to late June general rains. These rains were too late for Southern Ontario but have saved the strawberry crop in eastern provinces as well as helping other things. The province of Manitoba appears the most fortunate at the time of writing. From Manitoba west, crop prospects decline and Alberta now expects a very short crop particularly in the central and northern areas where so far the season has been one of the driest on record.

Trend of Prices

	July 1948	June 1949	July 1949
LIVESTOCK:	\$	\$	\$
Steers, good, per cwt.	19.45	21.80	22.10
Cows, good, per cwt.	14.10	17.85	16.10
Cows, common, per cwt.	9.70	14.25	13.15
Canners and Cutters, per cwt.	7.10	12.15	11.10
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	23.30	25.65	25.75
Veal, common, per cwt.	16.80	21.85	21.25
Lambs, good, per cwt.	24.60	17.05(1)	27.90
Lambs, common, per cwt.	21.15	19.60	18.35
Bacon hogs, B1, dressed, per cwt.	32.35	32.00	32.60
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per bl.	0.66	0.58	0.56
Cheese, per lb.	0.33	0.31	0.30
Eggs, grade A, large, per doz.	—	0.49	0.64
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus, per lb.	—	0.40	0.33
Chickens, dressed, milk-fed A, per lb.	—	0.58	0.50
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples,			
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per 75 lb. bag.	3.00	1.40-1.50	1.40-1.50
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	56.75-57.75	56.50-58.50	56.50-58.50
Barley meal, per ton	61.25-64.60	59.25-61.50	59.25-61.50
Oat chop, per ton	69.50-72.40	56.20-61.50	56.20-61.50
Oil meal, per ton	70.00	79.00	79.00
(1) per head.			

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Buttoned-Up Pockets Picked

Farmers in this country are having their pockets picked to the tune of 350 million dollars annually by pests such as insects, fungi, weeds and rats, according to a report from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The report goes on to state: "With modern pest control methods it is estimated that 80 percent of this loss could be averted."

This simply means that if farmers made full use of the existing weapons science has given them to battle the pest hordes, they could be wealthier by at least \$300,000,000 each year.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

A Study of the Cost of Milk Production in the Montreal Area

by R. L'Ecuyer

Rural Economics Branch

Studies on the cost of milk production for the Montreal area were carried out by the investigation section of the Rural Economics Branch for the Quebec Department of Agriculture during the twelve years from 1928-29 to 1939-40.

The work was discontinued during the war, but was resumed in 1947, at the request of the milk producers' association. With the removal of the subsidy to both the consumer and producer, a marked increase in the retail price of milk occurred in all sections where the bonus had been supplied.

The increase in the price of dairy feeds, of dairy cows and equipment, and of farm wages, has brought about a considerable increase in the cost of producing milk within the last two years. Milk prices have risen to a point that a reduction in the consumption of milk and other dairy products has been experienced during the past year. Milk production has also shown a decrease during the same period.

In order to maintain production, adequate prices are needed to meet costs of production; Yet, consumer resistance to higher food prices, with retailers requesting a higher margin to meet costs of distribution, places the farmer in a difficult situation as to price readjustment for his produce. Food prices must be maintained at a fair level within the purchasing power of the consumer.

Establishing the cost of production of farm produce is a complex problem because of the diversity in farming conditions. In the determination of the cost of milk production on dairy farms, it was necessary to base considerable information on careful estimates which were secured from dairymen by experienced investigators. The value of buildings, equipment and the inventory of the dairy herd, are examples. All dairymen selected for the survey had fairly complete records of cash expenses and returns. In some instances, these were supplemented by grain bills and milk statements in order to obtain a relatively high degree of accuracy. Costs of milk production as used in this study include not only cash costs, but also reasonable allowances made to cover all charges to the dairy herd. Feed costs, for example, include not only purchased grain or concentrates, but also a certain

value allotted for the farm crop, such as hay, silage, and pasture, the price being that prevailing in the locality. Hours of labour in the care of the herd were closely reckoned and charged at a specific rate according to that which existed in the region; no specific allowance was made for management, as all labour was charged at a uniform rate.

The charge for the use of dairy buildings and equipment included interest at four and one half per cent, while rates of four and six per cent were allowed for depreciation. The cost of upkeep of buildings and repairs on equipment was considered for each farm. Cash costs also included milk trucking, cattle purchased, and miscellaneous expenses for veterinary, medicine, bedding, transfers and registrations, electricity, insurances and taxes for the share given for the dairy. Herd depreciation was also accounted for along with losses during the year. Credits, other than cattle sales, included the value of manure and herd appreciation. Cattle sales and purchases were recorded and closely checked as to numbers in the inventory for each dairyman. From the total expenses in milk production, the credits other than milk were deducted in order to arrive at the net cost of producing milk or the amount the average dairy farmer must receive in order to meet production costs.

The method employed in the cost study was the "Herd unit", which included expenses for all the herd.

Changes in costs of production of milk are evident with that of a change in the price of feed, labour and other expenses from one year to another on a dairy farm; while a much greater variation exists between farms, owing mostly to a difference in organization and management. Figures obtained in these studies were computed and analyzed so as to show average costs of production which serve as a valuable guide in determining fair milk prices to the farmer.

To analyze costs and returns from herds in different sections, a uniform basis of comparison must be established. The "Animal unit" offers a fair basis of comparison. It is the equivalent of a milk cow or two heifers above the age of two years, three yearlings and five calves under the age of six months; also, that of a

herd bull above the age of two and one half years.

Results obtained from costs studies on market milk farms for the region of Montreal show considerable variation in expenses and returns during the past two years for the period extending from June 1st to the 30th of May. For 1946-47, the study was carried out on 130 farms, and on 108 farms for the year of 1947-48.

Cost of Milk Production in the Montreal Area

Item	1946-1947	1947-48
Number of farms	130	108
Number animal Units (herd)	25	25
Number cows	19	19
Milk Production		
Per herd (lbs.)	142,311	138,554
Per cow (lbs.)	7,490	7,163
Per animal unit (lbs.)	5,743	5,478

The number of cows and the animal units per herd showed no change for both years concerned, averaging 19 cows and 25 animal units. Milk production shows a reduction in the last year of the study; expenses differ widely in costs such as feed and labour for both years. It is interesting to make a comparison of expense items for the two years.

Milk Production, Expenses Per Animal Unit

Item	1946-47	1947-48
Feed and Pasture	\$108.46 — 42.5%	\$128.06 — 46.5%
Labour	65.53 — 25.5%	70.27 — 25.5%
Decrease Inventory and Purchases	26.39 — 10.3%	18.96 — 7.0%
Interest and Depreciation	23.63 — 9.2%	23.52 — 9.6%
Milk trucking and Miscellaneous	31.46 — 12.5%	33.70 — 11.4%
Total expenses	\$255.47 — 100.0%	\$274.51 — 100.0%

Feed costs show the greatest increase in the two years; \$128.06 in 1947-48 as compared to \$108.46 per animal unit for 1946-47, a higher percentage figure is also apparent for feed costs in proportion to that of total expenses. The increase in the price of grain and concentrates along with hay prices accounted for a much greater amount in feed costs per animal unit for the last year of the study. Labour costs give the same percentage of 25.5 for both years, yet an increase from \$65.53 to \$70.27 is shown per animal unit, owing to an adjustment in the rate charged for labour, the rate being \$0.50 per hour in 1947-48 compared to a \$0.45 rate for 1946-47. A slightly higher figure is shown for milk trucking and miscellaneous expenses for the last year, this because of higher costs in maintenance of dairy equipment. Interest and depreciation show practically no variation, while decrease of inventory and purchases show a reduction from \$26.39 in 1946-47 to \$18.96 for the year of 1947-48; this due to fewer purchases of cattle during the last year. Feed costs and labour represent 68 per cent of total costs in 1946-47, while both items enter for 72 per cent of total costs in 1947-48.

When credits are deducted from total expenses, we arrive at the net costs of production. Credits include cattle sales, and non cash returns from the herd, such as the estimated value of manure, along with herd appreciation. All these items show considerable variation in the two years of the study.

Total expenses increased from \$255.47 to \$274.51, while credits show \$65.56 compared to \$71.53 leaving net costs of \$202.98 per animal unit in 1947-48 against an average of \$189.91 for the year of 1946-47.

Net Costs of Milk Production

Item	1946-47	1947-48
Total expenses per animal unit	\$255.47	\$274.51
Credits>Returns per animal unit	65.56	71.53
Net Costs per animal unit	189.91	202.98
Production (lbs.) per animal unit	5,743	5,478
Net Costs per Hundredweight	3.31	3.71

The average production per animal unit is only 5,478 pounds of milk for 1947-48 in contrast to 5,743 pounds for the year of 1946-47. Higher net costs along with lower production per animal unit accounted for the increase in the cost of producing each hundredweight of milk from \$3.31 in 1946-47 to \$3.71 during the same period for 1947-48. Somewhat higher returns from cattle sales are apparent in credits given during the last year.

The production of a hundredweight of milk costs the producer forty cents more during 1947-48 than in 1946-47.

How do milk prices compare with costs for the same period in the Montreal area? It is somewhat difficult to compare the cost of producing milk with prices established in the market. The cost of milk production is the average cost for all milk produced. The price set by the Milk Board is for milk delivered to the dairies. Surplus milk prices are not set by the Board and the returns to the producers for this type of milk vary with its use and transformation at the surplus milk plant. The quantity shipped is also affected by the season of production. The price of surplus milk is relatively lower than that shipped to the dairies, which is usually less than the cost of production. Above this, a certain amount which represents about 7 percent of that produced is used at the farm. The farmer is thus concerned not only with the price paid by the dairies, but with the returns from his total production over a period of twelve months.

To give a fair degree of comparison between costs and returns, the net costs must be compared to the value of all milk produced; this takes into account the milk sales with the added value estimated for milk used at the farm.

Percentage of Sales and Milk Production Value

Period — June 1st to 31st May	1946-47	1947-48
ITEM	Average Price % of Production per 100 lbs.	Average Price % of Production per 100 lbs.
Fluid milk to Dairies	86.2 \$3.31	84.9 \$3.77
Surplus milk	7.3 2.33	8.5 2.72
Milk used at farm	6.5 2.82	6.6 3.01
Milk production value	100.0 3.21	100.0 3.63

The average price paid by dairies in Montreal for fluid milk delivered was \$3.77 per hundredweight for the period June to May inclusive during 1947-48, for farms taken within this survey. During the previous year, the average price was \$3.31 and this for 86.2 per cent of the total production, against that of 84.9 per cent as shown for 1947-48. Surplus milk sales give an advance

in average price from \$2.33 to \$2.72 with a slight increase in percentage for the same period. Milk used at the farm was valued at an intermediate price between fluid and surplus milk. Its value also increased from \$2.82 to \$3.01, yet the percentage remained practically the same for both years.

The value of all milk produced rose from \$3.21 in 1946-47 to \$3.63 per hundred pounds for the twelve month period from June to May for the year 1947-48. This represents a forty-two cent increase per hundredweight, which offsets the increase in costs amounting to forty cents per hundred pounds of milk during the same period.

The figures presented in this study are averages expressed per animal unit or per hundredweight of milk. There is considerable differences in expenses, production, net costs, and returns between the herds taken within this survey. There is also a considerable variation, however, between individual herds in the production level as well as the average butterfat test of milk produced. This accounted to a large extent for the difference in costs of producing a hundredweight of milk. Returns per hundred pounds of milk produced are also affected by butterfat content and percentage of surplus milk sales. While some variations are given in the different herds concerned as to the price received per hundredweight, much greater differences are shown in costs of production of milk between herds.

The butterfat differential that has been established for the Montreal market is not duly representative in proportion to its actual cost of production.

It should not be inferred that the net cost of milk production as computed in this study is necessarily the exact price that should be paid farmers for milk sold. It is difficult and practically impossible to compute the exact cost. For example, in charging homegrown hay to the dairy, the practice has been to charge hay on the basis of its selling price at the farm less the cost of pressing. This price does not necessarily represent the cost of production at the farm. Certain estimates such as pasture costs are arbitrary and cannot give the real value or price at which they should be established.

Labour rates are based on the average salary paid in the region and are not always representative of what should be allowed for experienced labour on a dairy farm.

It is impossible to set down the exact share to be allotted for taxes, insurance, use of buildings, and improvements for the dairy, owing to the joint costs involved with those of other farm enterprises. Costs of milk production vary considerably from year to year due to changes in the price of such items as concentrates, grain, hay and man labour. Because of changing prices, figures given from records taken the previous year do not represent the actual picture. Yet, when averages are taken from a number of herds for certain items such

as pounds of meal, hay or silage, along with the hours of labour required to produce a hundredweight of milk, there is but slight variation shown from one year to another. Greater variations occur in the price of feeds and dairy cows along with milk production and labour rates than that shown in the quantities required for milk production.

To determine the approximate cost of producing milk at any given time, these quantities of feed and hours of labour are multiplied by prevailing prices. A percentage allowance is then made for miscellaneous charges with interest and depreciation, because these expenses remain fairly constant and their percentage is but slightly affected from one year to another. Thus, results of costs studies can give some indications which permit us to arrive at the actual costs of milk production. The requirements in feeds and labour along with factors of efficiency in the production of milk will be taken up next month.

Merit Agricole, 1949

As this is written, judging of farms entered in the 1949 Agricultural Merit Competition is in full swing in the far eastern part of the Province. There are 86 farms entered, the owners of 15 of which are competing for the coveted Gold Medal, while 58 others are in the contest for the first time. As usual, presentation of medals and prizes will take place during the Quebec Fair week early in September.

Judges this year are J. A. Foley, a farmer of St. Thuribe, Dr. Maurice St. Pierre of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, E. Couture of St. Augustin, and Philippe Lambert, agronome, who is acting as secretary of the committee of judges.

It is customary to have the winner of the gold medal for the previous year as one of the judges, but as Mr. Pierre Couture found it impossible to act, it was decided to appoint his father in his stead. Mr. Couture senior is a farmer of wide experience who enjoys a well-earned reputation in farming circles in his district.

Lime Use Still Increases

The amount of lime being added to Quebec's acid soils is increasing yearly, and during the 1948 season over 100,000 tons more than last year were used for this purpose.

It is evident that farmers in all parts of the country are working hard to improve drainage and to reduce the acidity of their farms, where this condition exists. The use of limestone, as a soil amendment, is encouraged by a generous subsidy provided by the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and in 1948 no less than 301,229 tons were used in all parts of Quebec. In several counties more than 10,000 tons were spread: Shefford, 17,503; Iberville, 12,394; Rouville, 11,834; Portneuf, 11,850; Nicolet, 11,338; Rimouski, 11,135; Dorchester, 10,250; Bellechasse, 10,101.

Suggestions from the Corporation des Agronomes

During the month of June the Corporation des Agronomes de la Province de Quebec held its annual meeting at Shawinigan Falls. Members of the Corporation, who are the men who have the responsibility of being the liaison officers between the Department of Agriculture and the farmers, met to discuss how they could improve their service and help to advance the cause of agriculture.

Among the recommendations and resolutions adopted at the meetings, the following are of most general interest. It was suggested that the Provincial Department of Agriculture should enlarge its Committee on Research to include a representative of each of the agricultural colleges, one from the Corporation des Agronomes and one from the U.C.C.

Attention was also called to the needs for trained agricultural engineers, particularly for work in rural electrification, and it was hoped that something could be done to include this subject in the curriculum of the agricultural schools, or in the winter short courses which are arranged by the Department of Agriculture from time to time. The Department was also asked to set up study grants for advanced work in food preservation, which would attract promising graduates of the agricultural colleges.

In view of the expanding use of electricity in rural areas, the Corporation advised the establishment of a co-ordinating committee to work in conjunction with the distributors and the electricity co-operatives. It was suggested that this committee consist of a representative of the Corporation, a member of the Agricultural Engineering Department of Macdonald College, and additional members from the organizations which distribute electricity.

New Executive

Nolasque April was elected president for the coming year, and Gustave Toupin becomes first vice-president. Second vice-president is Roland l'Esperance who is also editor of the Corporation's publication, "Agriculture". Mr. Rene Monette continues as secretary-treasurer.

Barley Contest Judges Briefed

Before starting on their task of judging the fields of barley entered in the 1949 National Barley Contest, the committee of judges met at Macdonald College to plan their work. Prof. Lods of the Agronomy Department discussed with them the fine points of judging standing grain, in accordance with the regulations of the contest, and Prof. Ludwig, plant pathologist on the College staff, dealt with the disease symptoms that might be expected. Also at the meeting were Mr. Paul Methot of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and Messrs. Robert Thomas and A. Seguin of the Federal Vegetable Products Division.

This year there are 242 farms entered in the competition, which is the fourth to be held since the project was organized in 1946. Co-operating in the contest, which has as its object the provision of adequate supplies of barley suitable for malting, are the Barley Improvement Institute, the Quebec Brewers' Association, and the Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture.

This is only one of the inspections which is made on the barley before the winning sample is decided. There will follow an inspection of the crop after harvesting and threshing, an analysis of the grain by the Seed Laboratory, and a final judging of a representative sample, which will be done during the winter months.

Keeping Check on Canada's Seeds



The men in the photo are seed merchants and Government officials, checking up on the performance of various lots of vegetables growing in the testing grounds at Macdonald College.

These seed tests, carried out at the College and at four other stations in different parts of Canada, are financed by the Dominion Government and are of three kinds. The merit trials are carried out on seed of new varieties or strains, to check them against standard varieties and to determine whether or not they show sufficient improvement over the older varieties to warrant their introduction.

A second test is made on seed supplied by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. This is seed which is destined to be sent to large scale growers for multiplication, and is tested first to make sure that there is nothing wrong with the stocks.

The third test is made on seed obtained from the trade by Federal inspectors, and its object is to make sure that seed offered for sale to the public is of the variety and degree of purity advertised.

So, when you buy carrot seed, for example, whether it be in a five cent package or in bulk, you can be sure that if the label says you are getting Nantes carrots, you will harvest Nantes carrots.

Macdonald College Receives the Apple Growers

Some guessed six hundred. The man in charge of parking said there were at least eight hundred, and he was hard put to find room for all the cars. But at any rate, the summer meeting of the Quebec Pomological Society, held at Macdonald College on August 3rd, drew large crowds, and can go down as one of the most successful ever held.

The list of speakers was impressive: M. B. Davis, Dominion Horticulturist, speaking on The Canadian Fruit Industry, with special emphasis on apples, Prof. R. M. Smock of Cornell, discussing Types of Storage, and W. J. Tawse, who dealt with marketing problems, and with the merchandising programmes of the large retail outlets. The weather was fine and all the meetings were conducted out of doors which made for the least possible discomfort despite the rather high humidity.

Another happy circumstance was that the meetings, for the most part, got underway at the times published in the programme, and all the events were finished early enough in the afternoon that there was plenty of time for renewing old acquaintances, or for getting home early if that was necessary.

In the absence of Dean Brittain, Acting-Dean Raymond welcomed the members to the College, after which the events of the day were outlined by Professor Murray, Chairman of the Department of Horticulture, and by Prof. Nussey, who spoke in French. There followed a tour of the orchards and the experimental vegetable plots, visits to the newly-operating cold storage plant, and other points of interest, which filled in the time until lunch. Picnic lunches disposed of, the meeting divided into two groups to listen to the talks; as all three speakers gave their papers in English, a French translation had been prepared of each and these were read before the French-language group.

M. B. Davis, Dominion Horticulturist, brought warnings of an approaching limit to markets for apples, what

with heavy plantings all over Canada and twenty million bushel crops becoming the usual thing. He felt that it would be as well not to make any extensive new plantings for some time, but rather to concentrate on getting the most out of the existing orchards. He felt that Quebec orchard yields could be greatly improved by the adoption of the sod mulch system, and countered criticism of the system, such as that in dry years trees grown this way suffer from dryness, by pointing out that when this occurs there is too much sod and not enough mulch. Admittedly, in some cases it is difficult to get enough mulching material, but without it, he thought, the grower isn't getting the most out of his orchard.

W. J. (Bill) Tawse, marketing expert for Steinberg's Ltd., tried to bridge the gap between producer and ultimate consumer by showing what experience had taught about consumer preferences as demonstrated in the large retail stores in Montreal. According to him, the bulk of the apple sales move to the consumer in 6 quart baskets, whose popularity is such that the stores cannot pack enough of these containers to keep their shelves full over the week-end rush. He thought the growers should make an effort to pack under their own brands, and that groups of growers should be able to provide their own trucks to move their products to the large retailers themselves. He pointed out that the competition from citrus fruits and bananas is still keen, but that currency restrictions have helped to reduce this competition.

Prof. Smock dealt with various types of cold storage plants that are in use in apple districts. An article on apple storage, inspired by Dr. Smock's talk, will appear shortly in the *Journal*.

The new secretary of the Society, E. A. Tieeley, kept things running smoothly and got through all the events of the day with record timing and dispatch.



Members of the Quebec Pomological Society are welcomed to Macdonald College by Acting Dean Raymond, while Professor Murray awaits his turn at the microphone.



Displays of containers, set up in one of the rooms at the College, attracted many visitors during the day.

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

While working at the poll on June 27 it was interesting, though almost tragic, to hear the attitude of the farmers on the proper time to start haying. A large part of them thought that starting in ten or fifteen days would be about right. Occasionally someone thought the first of the following week would be better. When I suggested starting in a couple of days one retired farmer said I must be crazy unless I had a piece of clover ready to cut. Of course I might have said that I would be crazy if I didn't have some clover to cut. However I only said that the timothy was in full bloom that morning and one should be well started haying when it bloomed. Of course we never have been ourselves but we have been about a third done the day after it bloomed.

We like to start filling silo at least the day it blooms and sometimes have finished the next day. This year the bloom came the earliest we can remember. But we were not ready to cut. We intend to have our own engine this year and it was to be ready on June 20 but it wasn't ready on July 2nd, (to-day). The hay has certainly grown well since the rain finally came though it would have done better with the same amount of moisture on the installment plan. But the farmers who are still waiting for the hay to grow do not realize how soon it will be growing poorer instead of better. The highest protein level in timothy hay comes just before it blooms and in clover when it is about half in bloom. Of course there may be less total pounds of hay per acre but more pounds of the stuff that make milk or beef. The better growth of aftergrass which is also of a high quality will bring the total quantity nearly up to that of later cut hay which has de-

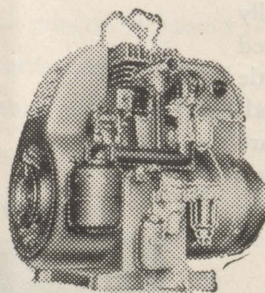
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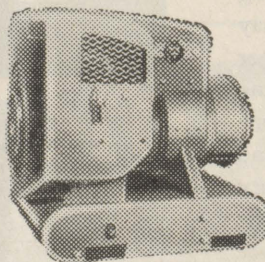
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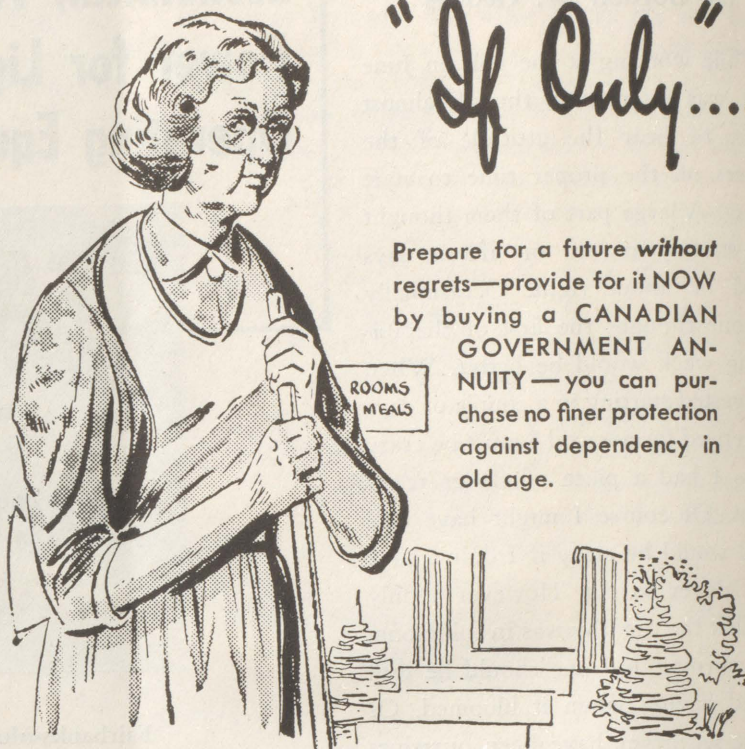
• OTTAWA

teriorated to straw from the standpoint of feeding value.

Do you feel worried if your weeds do not make good growth? The latest idea seems to be that if you are growing any weeds they should be good healthy ones. As they develop more rapidly than the cultivated crops and draw more heavily on the soil, they show up soil deficiencies soon enough so that some of them may be corrected for the present crop and can help in planning fertilizer applications for the next crop. If the leaves on milkweed curl upward and turn yellow, boron is lacking. We think of this lack mainly in regard to the turnip crop but in the United States it is considered important for the legume hays as well. Pigweed that is weak and yellowish shows a lack of nitrogen while if the older leaves turn red and purple phosphorus is needed. If the edges of the leaves have a scorched look and the whole plant lacks colour, potash will be the answer. Sometimes one will see leaves turn yellowish, all except the veins, which stay green. This indicates a magnesium shortage which can be corrected with magnesium sulfate (epsom salts to most of us). Incidentally, magnesium deficiency occasionally shows up in cattle and can be corrected in the same way by giving a little epsom salt daily. Possibly the blood-clearing and tonic effects of salts are due to its correction of an unknown magnesium deficiency. Poultry manure has also been found to be a good source of magnesium.

Like to get something for nothing? It can almost be done by growing clover hay. A good crop of clover hay can yield about 84 lbs. of nitrogen per acre extracted from the air and leaving just as much in the soil. If it is harvested to save this, fed to livestock and the manure handled to save it, seventy percent of it will be returned to the soil to enrich it. But of course there is a lot of chance for losses in the making of the hay and handling of the manure.

We finally harrowed up the rye and



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seeded it over. It was a ragged looking field but we did have quite a bit of trash for a mulch. Certainly it was dry enough then to need anything that might save moisture. Shortly after it was wet enough to need a mulch to stop erosion as it was a hilly field. Apparently erosion was not serious as it came up very quickly and evenly. Probably we should have sown some brome grass on that kind of land but it was high and we didn't do it. We haven't had too good luck with it but suddenly this year we have quite a bit, possibly because of the drought. It has the advantage of retaining its quality a little later than some other grasses and is good for either hay or pasture. I was rather surprised to find that there are forty-three species of brome growing in the United States. We have been a little afraid of ordinary brome for anything but permanent pasture because of its creeping rootstocks. However Parkland brome does not grow that way.

Saw Laddie, the pup, having quite a game with a bird the other day. It would light on a fence-post and he would run up barking to scare it off. It would fly a little ways and the process would be repeated. Then it would fly back and land on the other side. The bird must have liked it as it hung around quite a few minutes.

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How to Supply Minerals

There is no single mineral substance or mixture, commercial or home prepared, which is entirely suitable for all classes of animals or under all conditions, says E. Van Nice, Dominion Experimental Station, Scott, Sask.

Common salt is valuable to all farm animals and may well be kept before them in a separate container. The pigs should not be overlooked. At the Scott Station tests have shown that salt kept before growing pigs produced a marked increase in gains and was more profitable than when mixed with the feed.

Legume hay or pasture provides valuable calcium and phosphorous, which may also be provided by adding bone meal at the rate of one or two per cent in the chop, or monocalcium phosphate in smaller quantities. These minerals help to prevent milk fever in cows or a general mineral deficiency as shown when cattle chew bones or sticks to get needed minerals. Bone meal for cattle is often mixed with an equal quantity of salt or one of monocalcium phosphate to three parts of salt.

Although milk is generally con-

sidered a protein supplement, it is also rich in calcium which enhances its value in pig feeding. In the absence of milk tankage helps to supply protein and minerals of animal origin in a form suited to pigs.

Actual tests at the Scott Station have shown that pigs need direct sunlight or fish oil to enable them to benefit by the minerals consumed.

If fresh soil is not available to new born pigs, iron is required to prevent anemia. Treatment should begin three days after birth by placing on the tongue an amount of reduced iron that can be held on a 10 cent piece. This should be repeated once per week for three or four weeks.

Horses and sheep on reasonably good feed require few minerals except salt, although a small allowance of bonemeal is sometimes used profitably for growing stock. In some areas a small quantity of potassium iodide given during the gestation period is required to prevent an iodine deficiency in the young animals characterized by hairlessness in pigs, joint ill in foals, and goiter in lambs and calves.

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and to matters of interest to them*

The Convention

"Have you a theme for this gathering?" asked a reporter covering the 35th annual convention of the Quebec Women's Institutes, held at Macdonald College, June 28 to 30. "In one sense, no," was the reply, "but I think you will find as the programme unfolds it is all centered around the Institute motto, 'For Home and Country.'" This thought was emphasized in the cordial welcome given by Dr. W. H. Brittain, Dean of Macdonald College, to the members, numbering approximately 200, and guests attending the opening session, when Dr. Brittain congratulated the Q.W.I. on their objectives and what they are accomplishing in improving conditions in rural living. Greetings were also extended by other organizations connected with the College, and from the sister groups, Les Cercles des Fermières, the latter being charmingly done in French by Mme Hector Moreau, St. John's. Miss Esther Kerry, President of the Local Council of Women, Montreal, was also present bringing the good wishes of her group. Beautiful organ music, rendered by Dr. F. Hanson, was enjoyed at this session and is an annual treat always eagerly anticipated by the delegates. Films also made a pleasing addition to the evening.

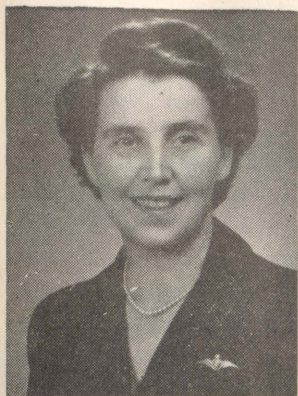
Speakers. Reflecting the interest of the Q.W.I. in junior work, the objectives of the Canadian Council of Boys' and Girls' Club Work was discussed by Mr. R. E. Wolff, Toronto. "To instruct one's self is to enrich one's life", said Mr. Wolff, as he stressed the importance of early training for youth. He felt that by closer co-operation with the Institute, methods could be unified and opportunities made for a beneficial exchange of ideas. For Agriculture, the Q.W.I. had the pleasure of an illustrated talk on "Growing Vegetables on American Muck Soils", by Dr. Bruno Landry, Assistant Director of Horticultural Service, Department of Agriculture, Quebec. Several sections of Quebec have similar soils and Dr. Landry, who had just returned from a trip through the United States, where he had made a study of that subject, explained the methods used and showed by means of slides how it could be done successfully. "A Country Doctor looks at Cancer", by Dr. H. J. G. Geggie, was the address at the session devoted to Health. He deplored the phobia that leads to a state of continuous worry about this condition and stated cancer was not common enough to warrant an examination twice yearly. Ways in which the Institute could help, he said, were to encourage pupils to train for doctors



The incoming Provincial Executive for 1949. Left to right, Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, 1st vice-president, Miss Joy Guild, secretary, Mrs. Roswell Thomson, president, Mrs. G. D. Harvey, 2nd vice-president, and Mrs. W. C. Smallman, past president. The treasurer, Mrs. A. E. Abercrombie, was not available when the photograph was taken.

as many more were needed in the country, to make our villages more attractive with good school facilities and cottage hospitals, and to support the Canadian Cancer Society. Miss Ruth M. Low, President, P.A.P.T. was the speaker on Education under the heading, "Some Encouraging Aspects of Education". She listed several, including, generally speaking, greater appreciation of teachers, more Home and School Associations, more attention to Mental Hygiene, and experts to share their knowledge with us (books, pamphlets, etc.) She commended the Q.W.I. for their work in making the teachers welcome and stated Institute members were the most progressive women in the community. Speaking on Penal Reform, Mrs. John Gallery, Montreal, told of conditions existing in penal institutions she had visited and stated people don't care enough to take action. In reply to questions asked by the delegates she urged that they become acquainted with the system in their own local county jails, as intelligent action could only be taken when there is a knowledge of the need.

The closing session brought a talk by Mrs. K. Winsor, Cowansville, on the Folk High Schools of Denmark. These are for adults, she said, and their aim is to develop character, broaden outlook, and give companionship. Singing and gymnastics play a large part in their programme and these schools are making an important contribution to the national life in that country.



Mrs. W. H. Brittain, Macdonald College, who was presented with a honorary life membership in the Quebec Women's Institutes at the recent convention. The ceremony was performed by the past president, Mrs. W. C. Smallman, who spoke of the keen interest always taken by Mrs. Brittain in the work of the Institute.

Reports. What has been accomplished throughout the province in these different fields was brought to light in the reports given by the various convenors. School fairs are being promoted by more branches, said Mrs. Lang's report on Agriculture, which was read by Mrs. Harvey in the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Lang. She stressed the importance of Mrs. Watt's last message on Soil Conservation and urged the members make a study of that subject this coming year. Mrs. V. Hurley, Home Economics mentioned the increasing interest in Handicrafts. Demonstrations have also been very popular at county fairs. Demonstrations are also in the increase in the department of Welfare & Health, said Mrs. Ellard, reporting on this subject, and lectures by qualified experts are also reported. Many branches have taken a St. John's Ambulance Course and received certificates. More scholarships are being given, said Mrs. Coates, Education, and several branches are giving prizes in both Catholic and Protestant schools. She mentioned the work is divided into two distinct groups, work in the schools and adult education. Mrs. Mortimer, on Citizenship, told of the visits being made by groups on either side of the "border" and felt we had much to learn from each other. A marked increase in memberships in the United Nations Society is noted and the Pen Friend work has expanded rapidly; over 100 names have been contacted since last June.

The members were privileged to hear an accurate and concise history of the Q.W.I. as compiled by Miss A. S. Pritchard, for the A.C.W.W. That organization is requesting one from every constituent society to assist them in preparing a story of the Institute movement throughout the world.

Resolutions. These indicated the varied interests of the Q.W.I. Assistance to be given in rural areas to the Canadian Red Cross Society with their Blood Transfusion Service; revision of the contract for aid to student nurses, improvement in the system concerning the correction of delinquent girls and women, and support for the brief prepared by the Joint Committee on the Legal Status of Married Women. Thanks were also expressed to the press and radio for their co-operation with publicity for the Q.W.I., to the Department of Agriculture,

Quebec, and to the staff of Macdonald College for generous assistance.

This and That. A demonstration on methods of serving poultry was greatly enjoyed by the delegates on the last day of the convention. This was given by Mrs. MacKinnon, through the courtesy of Miss Laura Pepper, Chief Consumer Section, Marketing Service, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa. It was with regret the Q.W.I. heard of the impending departure of Dr. Margaret McCready, Director of the School of Household Science, Macdonald College. A gift was presented to her at the Garden Party held at Glenaladale for members and guests, as a token of the high regard in which she is held by all the members. Mrs. Smallman, who made the presentation, spoke feelingly of this warm friendship and wished her enjoyment and success in her new field of service at Guelph. Another delightful social event was the luncheon given by the Macdonald Women's Union for the Q.W.I.

A much frequented spot was the room where the Handicraft Exhibit was held. One article from every branch, samples of work done by the classes held by Miss May Birch, Handicraft Technician, and an entry of shellwork, cleverly designed and beautifully executed by the New Carlisle Junior W.I., formed a display that won high praise from those attending.

The election of officers, which took place on the last day of the convention, brought the following results: Past President, Mrs. W. C. Smallman, Dundee; Hon. Vice-presidents, Mrs. C. E. Conley, Sherbrooke, Mrs. M. E. McCurdy, Lennoxville and Miss A. S. Pritchard, Wymen; President, Mrs. Roswell Thomson, Abbotsford; 1st Vice-president, Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, North Hatley; 2nd. Vice-president, Mrs. G. D. Harvey, Stanbridge East; Secretary, Miss Joy Guild, Macdonald College; Treasurer, Mrs. A. E. Abercrombie, Lennoxville. Convenors appointed were: Education, Mrs. A. Coates, East Angus; Home Economics, Mrs. T. Kirby, Cookshire; Agriculture, Mrs. J. D. Lang, Brysonville; Welfare & Health, Mrs. H. Ellard, Wright; Citizenship, Mrs. E. Reed, Gaspé Village, Publicity, Mrs. J. D. Smythe, Como.



A garden party on the lawn in front of "Glenaladale" made a welcome break between the business sessions.

F.W.I.C. Convention

(Notes from Mrs. Thomson's report)

"The most important thing for you to remember is that international goodwill depends upon you as an individual, every single one of you", said Mrs. Raymond Sayre, Ackworth, Ill., President of the Associated Country Women of the World, guest speaker at the national convention of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada held in Saskatoon, June 20 to 24. Mrs. Sayre went on to speak of her experiences in Germany where she had been asked to go by the U.S. Government to observe conditions among the women there. She felt the reaction of people the world over is very much the same and stated that learning about other people helps to build understanding, and emphasized that all people are human beings. Mrs. Sayre also spoke at the banquet given by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture for the Homemakers' Club and the F.W.I.C. Here she told of the function of the A.C.W.W. dividing it into three headings; fellowship, higher standard of living and an organized voice for rural women.

Mrs. L. Challand, Pen Friend Secretary for the F.W.I.C., stressed the value of this work. Every member should have a pen friend, she said; the worth of this friendly contact with the depressed women of Europe could not be over-emphasized. The report on Citizenship, presented by Mrs. A. S. Dennis, gave a concise picture of this work. She felt unity would be strengthened by a basic history of Canada with an appendix for history of each province. Mrs. L. Townsend in her report on Home Economics said there was a broadening understanding of the world we live in and stressed the theme for the next term of the F.W.I.C., "Food and Soil Conservation." The number of convenors in the F.W.I.C. was increased to four. These will be Agriculture, Citizenship, Home Economics, and Cultural Activities.

Life memberships in the F.W.I.C. were presented to Mrs. Sayre and Mrs. A. E. Abercrombie, Publicity Director, Lennoxville, Que.

A special fund is to be created as a memorial to Mrs. Alfred Watt, M.B.E. This will be used to send a delegate from the F.W.I.C. to the triennial conference of the A.C.W.W.

An invitation to hold the next F.W.I.C. convention in Quebec was accepted, and Q.W.I. members will also be interested in hearing there are now approximately 80,000 members in the F.W.I.C.

The following officers and convenors were elected: Past President, Mrs. A. E. MacMillan, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; President, Mrs. E. E. Morton, Vegreville, Alta.; 1st. Vice-president, Mrs. Hugh Summers, Fonthill, Ont.;

2nd Vice-president, Mrs. J. H. East, Keremoos, B.C.; Additional members of the executive: Mrs. J. Herring, Charlottetown, P.E.I. and Mrs. R. Thomson, Abbotsford, Que. Convenors: Home Economics, Mrs. W. A. Thomson, Pense, Sask.; Citizenship, Mrs. J. E. Houcks, R.R.6, Brampton, Ont.; Agriculture, Mrs. R. Scarth, Isabella, Man.; Cultural Activities, Mrs. W. B. Prescott, Baie Verte, N.B.; Pen Friends Sec., Mrs. L. Challand, Simcoe, Ont.; Peace Garden, Mrs. R. Palmer, Waskada, Man.; Publicity Director and Editor of Federated News, Mrs. A. E. Abercrombie, Lennoxville, Que.

When the Provincial Treasurer is called upon for her financial statement, the delegates have come to look for something more than just an accounting of dollars received and spent. Nor were they disappointed this year. Mrs. Harvey, who has completed her last term as treasurer and was appointed to the office of 2nd Vice-president at this convention, concluded her last report with the following poem:

"Each time my husband entered the house,
He brought letters galore, Yes, it's true;
For there, on my desk, as nice as you please,
He brought letters from each one of you.
Letters to left of me, letters to right of me,
Letters in front, and behind;
Some for information, some for guidance,
Many with thanks, and some of every kind.
This one for Motto Pins, the other for Seals,
Another might be for a Spoon,
Nearly always, you'd find inscribed;
'Do please send this soon.'
To visit your Counties was ever a pleasure,
Memories of which, I shall always treasure.
In the years to come, as you travel Memory's Lane,
May the trust you placed in me never, never wane."
Anne MacD. Harvey.



President and Secretary of Orford W.I., in costumes worn in a play depicting the first Women's Institute meeting.

The Month With The W.I.

Echoes are beginning to be heard from that "week away from home". So many reports this month say "we had a talk from a member of our branch (or a neighbouring one) that attended the Short Course". Many also mention that articles made there were exhibited. Keep these members busy! That is part of their responsibility, to pass the information on so it will reach every branch.

This was the month when most branches were celebrating the annual "Grandmothers' Day". The usual prizes were noted, old songs sung and stories told of earlier days. This year, however, saw more mention of wedding gowns displayed. Some of the grandmothers could even still wear them, one after 43 years (Mrs. Reilly Rupert).

Two excellent reports of county meetings were sent in from Compton and Argenteuil. With so much convention news in this issue there was no room to give them but we are very glad to note they were fully covered in the local newspapers. Never forget that avenue for your publicity. For that same reason (convention) we have had to pare the news to the bone, so please don't be disappointed, we'll try to do better next time. And please remember, County Convenors, that your new Provincial Convenor of Publicity is Mrs. J. D. Smythe, Como. All your reports will be sent to her in the future.

Argenteuil: Assistance with the TB X-Ray clinic held at Arundel is the highlight of their report. A 23rd. anniversary was celebrated at Brownsburg when some 60 members enjoyed a dinner at tables decorated with W.I. colours and flowers. Frontier heard a talk by Mrs. J. John on the Boys' Farm at Shawbridge and on her work in a receiving home. Lachute gave \$10 to the Girl Guides, the Boy Scouts, the Brownies and served refreshments at the district rally. Sunshine bags are being used to raise funds at Lakefield and help was given a neighbour who had lost all in a fire. Mille Isles had a visit from Dr. Turcotte of the County Health Unit who spoke of the TB X-Ray clinic to be held there and at Morin Heights and Lachute. Pioneer planned for a picnic and lawn social.

Bonaventure: L'Anse aux Cousins entertained the county meeting. Marcil is adopting a European child and also gave another \$25 to a family whose home was destroyed by fire. New Carlisle is planning a "Pantry Sale" and New Richmond raised \$40.80 by a rummage sale. Port Daniel, the president, Mrs. L. Sweetman, prepared an article on the Peace Garden for the last county broadcast. Shigawake is sending a boy and girl to camp.

Brome: Austin is making plans for a garden party while at Sutton plans are for a food sale. Mansonville made a quilt for a family whose home was destroyed by fire.

Chat.-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield had a paper, "A Rural Teacher looks back". Dundee held a dish shower for their hall and are buying a set for that purpose. Franklin Centre raised \$43 by a Baked Bean Supper. Howick heard about the work of the English W.I. by a member visiting in this country, who also told of the Personal Parcels from the receiving end. Huntingdon assisted Ormstown with a booth at the fair. Hemmingford also had a booth at the fair.

Compton: Bury voted \$25 to the Dental Clinic and members assisted in the work. Brookbury realized \$48.75 at a card party and voted a donation to the U.N. Appeal. Canterbury found a "Wear-Ever" brush demonstration a profitable venture. East Clifton had a demonstration on rug making and gave money to the Dental Clinic. Scotstown also had a brush demonstration and assisted the Dental Clinic.

Gatineau: Eardley sent \$20 to the Canadian Cancer Society. Sept. 2, has been set as the date for the school fair at Kazabazua. Rupert welcomed a newly arrived Dutch family and presented them with a gift. Wakefield has 12 members in the recently formed Co-operative Medical Service. Wright planted trees in their cemetery in memory of their war dead.

Jacques-Cartier: Mrs. J. Tattersall of the East Sussex W.I., England was a welcome visitor at their meeting. A cookie contest, with prizes, was featured.

Montcalm: Five patients were taken care of and one sent to the hospital by Rawdon, and six treatments were given. No wonder we read, "Four members of the Red Cross and W.I. were presented with medals for outstanding work done".

Missisquoi: At Cowansville we find a brush demonstration mentioned again, also one on salads. Dunham presented a life membership to Mrs. W. S. McElroy. Fordyce also reports a brush demonstration (the branches



Executive of the Gatineau County W.I. From left to right: Mrs. D. Stephenson, Mrs. Ellard, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. R. Stephenson, Mrs. H. Carruthers. Seated: R. Derby.

must find these profitable). St. Armand grandmothers brought their oldest possessions to the meeting. Stanbridge East had the pleasure of a visit from two members of the Home Demonstration Bureau, Franklin Co. N.Y., who gave talks and displays on Christmas gift suggestions and textile painting.

Pontiac: Beechgrove donated soft drinks for their school. Bristol had an explanation of the newly formed County Co-operative Medical Service. Fort Coulonge had a talk on Dean Laird and his successor at the School for Teachers, Macdonald College, Mr. D. Munroe.

Quebec: A new Blue Cross group has been formed at Valcartier and the usual amount of money was donated for prizes in both Protestant and Catholic Schools.

Rouville: Education was the topic discussed at Abbotsford with Mr. M. Dunsmore, principal of Granby High School as speaker.

Richmond: A card party is reported by Cleveland. Dennison's Mills purchased flat silver for their hall. Gore gave prizes to members who could still wear their wedding dress. Melbourne Ridge gave clothing and a quilt as well as \$10 to a family who lost their home in a fire. Shipton voted \$10 for dishes for their hall and made donations to the Q.W.I. Service Fund and Flower Fund. Spooner Pond catered for an Eastern Star banquet.

Shefford: Granby Hill staged an apron parade. These are to be kept for their sale in the fall. South Roxton planned for their annual picnic. Warden held a sale of pot holders and hints were given on stain removal.

Sherbrooke: Ascot sponsored a shower for a bride to be and Belvidere reports a food sale. Cherry River also tells of a sale. Lennoxville voted \$15 for school

prizes. Milby raised funds by a dance and Orford donated infant garments to the V.O.N.

Stanstead: Beebe reports donations of \$15 to the local hospitals and \$5 for prizes in the Catholic school. Fitch Bay held a busy meeting and Hatley received a donation of clothes for their overseas parcel. Minton had a visit from Mrs. Daintrey who attended the Short Course. Stanstead North entertained Mrs. LeBaron who read the history of Stanstead County W.I. as prepared by Mrs. Daintrey. Way's Mills discussed Home and School Associations at their meeting.

Vaudreuil: A committee was formed at Vaudreuil-Dorion to contact new comers to the community. And has any other branch this record? "Our branch is justly proud of the fact that the admission of a new member makes three generations in one family all members in this branch."



Stanbridge East, W.I.

Jottings From the Board Meetings

In three busy sessions, the Provincial Board of the Quebec Women's Institutes carried through a full agenda under the efficient direction of the President, Mrs. Roswell Thomson. Every county was represented and all convenors were present with the exception of Mrs. J. D. Lang, Agriculture, who was unable to attend owing to ill health. Regret was expressed at her absence and a card sent her bearing the names of all board members. Pressure of business arising from the F.W.I.C. Convention prevented Mrs. A. E. Abercrombie from being present. Mrs. Thomson, who also represented the Q.W.I. at that meeting in Saskatoon, gave a brief report of that event which appears elsewhere in this issue of the Journal. Members were grieved to hear of Mrs. LeBeau's recent accident which prevented her from attending. A telegram was sent from the Board giving expression of their regret at her absence and a hope for her speedy recovery.

The report of the Demonstrator-Secretary, Miss Joy Guild, showed the membership is now approximately

2900 and one new branch has been organized at Knowlton's Landing in Brome County. Additions have been made to the pamphlet library, donations of books given the library and an increase noted in the number of circulars sent out. Miss May Birch, Handicraft Technician, has had a busy schedule since her appointment the first of the year. Nine branches have been visited and courses given in weaving, felt, leather and shell work, with a total of 365 completed articles. Many repeat courses have been requested, so keen is the interest taken in this service offered by the Q.W.I.

The various provincial projects have been well supported. The Q.W.I. Service Fund is now over the \$1,900 mark, all branches have paid their affiliation fee in the A.C.W.W. and have kept up their assessment for the Peace Garden, Quebec being one of the two provinces that has not allowed this to lapse during the war years. Mrs. Thomson stated work will be resumed on the Institute plot in the near future. This past year \$540 has been subscribed to Save the Children and more branches

have adopted a child in Europe. The Personal Parcel Plan is also being steadily maintained.

Affiliations are to be continued with the United Nations Society and one was taken out with the Canadian Handicraft Guild. The decision was also made to unite with the Local Council of Women.

Mrs. H. Vautelet, President of the Quebec Division of the C.A.C., visited the Board and stressed the need for co-operation with rural women if this organization was to become effective. At present only 9 branches of the Q.W.I. have been taken out membership but it is hoped others may now be more responsive. Mrs. L. H. Fisher, Director of the School for Nursing Aides, Montreal, outlined their work and asked the Q.W.I. for assistance in spreading information about this new service for the community. Another visitor was Mrs. Ruth Shaw, who brought an urgent appeal for help with the Blood Transfusion Service which the Canadian Red Cross Society is endeavouring to establish across Canada. Mrs. Shaw suggested four ways in which the Institute could help: 1) By distributing literature among the branches explaining this service. 2) When the Clinic comes to your community, arrange to get donors. 3) Help them with volunteer workers at the Clinic. 4) Help publicize the service. "Blood is life", concluded Mrs. Shaw, "in helping the Red Cross with this truly wonderful service you will be saving lives." In response to her eloquent plea a resolution was framed urging every branch and county to do its utmost to assist in this vital work.

A memorial to Mrs. Alfred Watt, M.B.E., was discussed and the suggestion made it take the form of a scholarship in the Home Economics School at Macdonald College. This was approved and county presidents were asked to take the matter back to the branches for study as to methods of raising the necessary funds.

The winners of the Q.W.I. bursaries were announced. These are as follows: Miss Mildred Lyster, Trenholm, The Campbell MacFarlane Memorial; Miss Nina Banfill, North Hatley, Special; and Mr. A. R. D. Cousens, Sweetsburg, Agriculture.

One of the last items of business on the agenda was a motion to adopt the name Citizenship for the convenorship previously termed National & International Relations. This will now conform with the F.W.I.C. and was felt would still cover the work done in this department.

Ascot Wins Tweedsmuir Competition

The Tweedsmuir Cup for the best Village History comes to Quebec. It was with a thrill of pride that the Quebec Women's Institutes heard the news when it was wired from the convention of the F.W.I.C. at Saskatoon. The prize winning entry was submitted by Ascot branch and was compiled by Mrs. A. Coates,

who is a member of that branch. Amid prolonged applause, this was presented to Mrs. Coates at the opening session of the Q.W.I. convention by Mrs. Thomson. This will be held in trust by Mrs. Coates for her branch, and was on display during the convention, occupying a central position, together with all the Quebec entries, at the Handicraft Exhibit. There were four entries in the provincial competition, Ascot, Scottstown, Fordyce and Abbotsford, and a beginning was made on a fifth history at Rawdon. The Scottstown history won second place in the provincial contest. Conquest, Sask., and Minnedosa, Man. tied for second place in the Federated competition, and Upper Stewiacke, N.S. third. In the essays, awards were given in the following order: Pemberton, B.C., Lake Shore, Sask. and Hampden, N.B. Winners on the rugs were Highgate, Sask., Summerland, B.C. and two were tied for third place, Viking, Alta., and Cherry Ridge, Sask.

Building the Co-op Way

A remarkable record of providing homes at low cost has been set by St. Margaret's Home Building Co-op in Three Rivers. It has enabled 90 workers to own their own duplex 12-room homes. The average cost per house in 1943 was \$3,000; in 1948 it was \$5,800. Homes have been built on lots of 50 x 100 feet for \$50.00 a month for 16 years—no down payment. The owner in turn agrees to rent the upper 6-room flat to another family for \$30.00, so pays only \$20.00 out of his own pocket (taxes included in this).

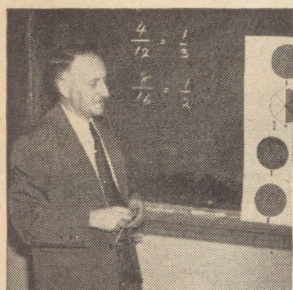
This remarkable feat of financing was accomplished with the help of the Credit Union "Caisse Populaire". The original 20 members each obtained a \$50.00 loan through the Union, which gave \$10,000 to build the first house. All the members, however unskilled at building, piled in to help, working far into the dusk after long hours at their factory jobs. As soon as the roof was on the first home, a second was started. The first ten homes took considerable sweat and trouble, but through team play and zest the skills of mixing concrete, digging basements, wiring, carpentry, etc., were acquired.

In five years, 90 homes have been built, but this is not all. The Co-op has aided in the erection of other homes so that 169 houses for workers have been built in one small parish. The parish priest was the main spark in the project, and instilled the principles of Rochdale in the members. As a result, the most impressive thing about the project is the fine community spirit evident among the builders. All buying is done by the co-op. Weekly meetings distribute the cost among the members. Large families are the rule, and people who in the ordinary course of events would never have the chance to own their own homes now do so, thanks to co-operation.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

More Staff Changes



Another resignation from the staff of the College is that of Prof. W. A. (Bill) Steeves, who has taken a post with the Provincial Department of Education as inspector of schools in the Montreal area. He will start on his new duties with the

opening of the school year early in September.

Prof. Steeves has been a member of the staff of the School for Teachers since 1931, when he was appointed Assistant Director of Practice Teaching and Headmaster of Macdonald High School. In 1943 he left the headmaster's job to become Lecturer in Mathematics in the School for Teachers, and was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1945. At this time, when the School for Teachers came back to Macdonald after a sojourn in Montreal during the time that the C.W.A.C. was in possession of many of the College classrooms, he took on the added responsibility of teaching first year mathematics to degree course students in Agriculture and Household Science.

In his capacity as a staff member of the School for Teachers he has had the task of making the detailed arrangements for practice teaching which is such a necessary part of teacher-training. This practice teaching is done in the Macdonald High School, in Montreal, and in other schools throughout the province, and enables every student to put into practice, in an actual classroom, the lessons she has learned from her lectures.

During the summer of 1948, Prof. Steeves was nominated by the Canadian Teachers' Federation to participate in the UNESCO seminar on the education and training of teachers, which was held in England.

Although he will no longer be directly connected with the College, Prof. Steeves and his family will continue to live in Ste. Anne's and so will not lose contact with his friends here. We wish him the very best of success in his new position.



A distinguished visitor to the College in early August was Sir William Ogg, director of the Rothamsted Experiment Station in England. In our photo Prof. Raymond explains some of the finer points of alfalfa culture while Prof. Gray and Prof. Lods (left) look on.

Among the distinguished agricultural scientists who were made Fellows of the Agricultural Institute of Canada at its summer meeting at the University of British Columbia in June were three professors on the Macdonald College Staff. Prof. L. C. Raymond, Chairman of the Agronomy Department, Prof. W. A. DeLong, Associate Professor of Chemistry, and Prof. J. E. Lattimer, Chairman of the Economics Department, who retires this session, were honoured for their research work and their outstanding contributions to agriculture.

A small but welcome increase is noted in the numbers of students admitted to the School for Teachers at Macdonald College this year. Total admissions were 142, and though this figure will likely change (a few students always change their minds before the school opens) we will still have a dozen or so more than last year.

Mr. Kenneth Harley Cunningham, who graduated with a B.Sc. (Agr.) degree in May, 1942, has recently been appointed Feeds Manager for Western Canada by the Quaker Oats Company.

The Loon's Necklace

by Elizabeth Loosley

This is the time of year when Canadians are travelling from one end of their country to the other; from the sweeping beaches of the Maritimes to the great ranges of the Rockies. Few of us can see this mighty panorama without an intense pride and a feeling of belonging to one of the last great unclaimed tracts of the earth.

Artists and poets have been the first in our time to re-create in symbolic form the spirit which is Canada. But long before the Europeans came to this continent the Indians had felt its strength and power. Their mythology and art were vehicles to convey the awe and devotion which they felt in the face of the land in which they lived. Too little attention has been paid to this inheritance left us by the race which died in giving birth to our own age.

It is significant that this year the most outstanding educational film produced in Canada is the "Loon's Necklace". It is based on an old Indian legend, telling how the loon won the bright circle around its neck. The story is told by means of masks, in the Indian collection in the National Museum of Canada. The masks have been used with great sensitivity so that the tale is conveyed by means of the facial expressions carved into the wood by the Indian artists, long ago. There is the deep, serene solemnity of Kelora, the blind medicine man, intercessor between the tribe and its gods; the snarling muzzles of the wolves, symbolizing starvation and cold which attack the helpless village during the stark winter; the reactions of various members of the tribe to the tragedy which overtakes them; the frozen horror of the north wind, sweeping through the silent wigwams. And finally the loon itself, totem of the medicine man, which intercedes to lift the curse from the tribe. In gratitude, Kelora throws his sacred necklace into the lake, where it winds itself forever around the neck of the loon.

Filmed in technicolour, with music and words perfectly adapted to the beauty of the masks, the production is one of great artistry and dignity. It is completely different from any other film which has been produced so far in Canada. Before winning the Canadian Film Award, the "Loon's Necklace" was given honours at the second International Festival of Documentary Films in Edinburgh. Produced by Crawley Films of Ottawa, the rights for Canadian distribution have been purchased by the Imperial Oil Company of Canada and placed at the disposal of the Canadian Education Association. This means that it will be possible for Canadians everywhere to see this film free of booking charges.

If your group would like to show this uniquely beautiful Canadian film, bookings should be made early in the season, as already the demand for it has been very great. The Information Centre, Adult Education Service, Macdonald College can make the arrangements for your organization to see this film.

Dairy Projects Under Way in U.S.

The U.S. Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry has a project under way for the study of dairy waste disposal. Special effort is being made to develop industrial raw materials from the proteins and carbohydrates which are found in plant wastes.

Better methods of freezing and refrigerating milk and cream is another project being studied by the Bureau of Dairy Industry. It is pointed out by the Department that milk is altered physically and chemically when dried, sterilized or condensed, and when made into beverage milk does not have the quality that consumers demand. Attempts are being made to find satisfactory methods of freezing milk during periods of flush production, so that the fresh milk flavor and other desirable qualities can be preserved in storage and in shipment.

Maintaining and expansion of markets for dairy products and ways of increasing milk consumption and other dairy products are also being studied. The Department is participating in four regional RMA projects initiated by the states in the North Central, Western, Southern and Northeastern areas. Pricing plans and procedures that better reflect changes in supply and demand and methods of reducing costs of assembling, processing, transporting and selling milk and dairy products will be sought.

Another project to be co-ordinated with the four regional projects is a study on market outlets for milk and cream sold by farmers, with the object of exploring possibilities for new markets and new outlets for milk and other dairy products.

One of the most important of the studies which is being undertaken is that concerned with improving marketing and distribution methods and practices. This study will take into account marketing costs and will attempt to seek improvements in marketing and distribution.

Closely allied to this project are two others. One is a study of seasonal milk problems with reference to costs of expanding local supplies and obtaining supplemental supplies in months of low production. The other will be a study by the Farm Credit Administration of pricing and use classification in fluid milk markets.

Improvement in market news service will be sought in another project, and it is hoped that improvements can be made in the content, presentation and distribution of market news now provided through the federal and federal-state markets news service.

Consumers preferences will be the subject of a broad study in another project. No extensive work on consumer preferences in dairy products is planned for 1948. However, it is hoped that the dairy industry will be sufficiently interested in such a study that the work will be expanded to include dairy products in the future.

Dairy News.

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